

Back Italy Invasion! Rally at Garden Thursday

The Invasion of Italy
An Editorial
See Page 8

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ALLIED TROOPS POUR INTO ITALY AS BRITISH ESTABLISH BRIDGEHEAD

Red Army Captures 410 Towns

Marcantonio Hails Invasion In Call to Rally

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the United Americans of Italian Origin, hailed the Allied invasion of Italy as the beginning of a new day for Italy.

"A new Italy is being born," he said. "We Americans of Italian origin, who are meeting together in Madison Square Garden Sept. 9, welcome the new day now dawning for the Italian people."

"The landing of Allied troops in Italy advances the day of unconditional surrender on the part of those who are carrying out a pro-Axis war in violation of the wishes of the majority of the Italian people."

"The occupation of the Italian peninsula by our forces with the resultant unconditional surrender is the best guarantee of the safety of the Italian people and the Italian cities."

Bowles Pledges Price Roll-Back To Sept. 1942

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Chester Bowles, General Manager of OPA, promised today that the cost of living would soon be rolled back to the levels of Sept. 15, 1942.

Bowles made this promise in a letter to Rep. Adolph Sabath of Illinois, chairman of the House Rules Committee, who had written the OPA executive in protest against the "outrageous and criminal" level of retail prices.

"According to Bowles, OPA has already eliminated half of the rise over September, 1942 levels," he added that "the food, stabilization program, the details of which are now being worked out, will, we believe, complete the job."

It was reported that Bowles made a similar promise of a new roll back program this morning in a meeting with OPA's Labor Policy Committee.

SKEPTICAL OF STATISTICS

Details of this program have not yet been divulged. Labor spokesmen are skeptical of the statistical hocus-pocus by which Bowles arrives at the conclusion that the cost of living has already been sharply reduced in the last few months.

One scheme which has been under consideration was for large scale government purchases of food followed by resale at reduced prices.

(Continued on Page 6)

Brodsky Withdraws For Ben Davis, Jr.

Marking the first example of its kind on record, a white candidate for City Council last night withdrew from the Councilmanic race in order to give place to a Negro nominee.

Carl Brodsky, Manhattan Communist candidate, yesterday filed his declination for the office with the statement that his withdrawal was prompted by his desire to see a Negro member in the Council from Manhattan, in which Harlem, the world's largest Negro community, is located. Mr. Brodsky's nomination was backed by 5,031 signatures filed with the Board of Elections Tuesday.

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Negro attorney and journalist, will be substituted for Mr. Brodsky. Other Communist candidates for the City Council are Councilman Peter V. Cacchione of Brooklyn, running for reelection; Isadore Begun in the Bronx, and Paul Gersbarg in Queens.

DAVIS IN RACE
Stating that the withdrawal of Dr. Channing Tobias from the race and the refusal of Councilman A. Clayton Powell to run again leaves no outstanding Negro in the race and therefore creates "a tragic situation," Mr. Brodsky advanced Mr. Davis' name and offered to be the latter's campaign manager.

"I feel so deeply about the matter that I am withdrawing from the race tonight," Mr. Brodsky said. Termining Mr. Davis a candidate who could rally "not only the voters of Harlem but also progressive citizens of the entire borough," Mr. Brodsky pledged that he would continue to fight alongside of Mr. Davis.

(Continued on Page 6)

Repression in Argentina Grows

BUENOS AIRES (via Montevideo) Sept. 3 (ICN).—According to word from Entre Rios province, methods used by the police there are creating an atmosphere of panic favorable to the reactionary policy of intervention. It is said that the police, with a display of great force, are detaining hundreds of citizens on the streets each day, whenever they have been said to be Communists, and later putting them at liberty. The police then make "relected" lists of those arrested. In this way thousands of people of various political parties and without party have been cited as Communists.

In a recent editorial, the Argentine newspaper, La Prensa, formulated a demand for freedom of press. In connection with the particular situation in this country, it states:

"There should be no fear of the newspapers disturbing or confounding public opinion. If they all had freedom there would be no alarm, just as there is none at a meeting at which all are permitted to speak. On the other hand, alarm is inevitable if only one opinion is permitted. There is something very dangerous in interfering with journalistic judgment, which is the right to give out information."

FDR Orders B'klyn Plant Taken Over

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UP).—President Roosevelt today ordered War Shipping Administrator Emory S. Land to take possession of and operate the Atlantic Basin Iron Works, in Brooklyn, which has refused to comply with a War Labor Board maintenance of union membership order.

Surges Forward From Smolensk To Sea of Azov

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4 (UP).—Triumphant Red Armies drove toward Kiev and on through the Donets Basin mining region yesterday throwing the Germans into disorderly retreat in many sectors and capturing enormous stores of spoils from guns to fully loaded railroad trains along with many prisoners.

A gain of 12½ miles west of Kursk put the Soviet forces 135 miles from Kiev with the capture of Altunovka, 14 miles north of the Konotop base and 23 miles from the great railroad hub of Bachmach, junction of five main railroads.

A similar gain in the Donets basin put the Red Armies only 23 miles east of Stalino, 12th Soviet city, with the capture of Zuyevka. Smashing gains on all fronts brought the Red Army more than 410 towns and villages, more than 160 on the road to Kiev, more than 150 in the Donets Basin, more than 100 in the advance on Smolensk, crucial pivot of the German front.

More than 4,000 Germans were killed in the Donets alone, the Soviet midnight communiqué reported and 54 tanks were destroyed.

Forty-two hundred were killed in desperate fighting on the Smolensk front where the Red Army gained nearly four miles through heavy fortifications. Two thousand were killed on the Kursk-Konotop front and 700 were killed west, southwest and south of Kharkov for a total of 10,900 Germans killed in a day on the basis of incomplete reports.

The Germans were reeling under the impact of the Soviet attack in the Donets Basin. They were mining roads, setting ambushes and blowing up bridges in an attempt to escape, Moscow reported in its communiqué recorded here, but the Red Army pursued them closely.

Tanks and infantry drove into 21 big towns in the Donets, the rich coal and iron region of the Ukraine, as they closed in on Stalino. They advanced so rapidly that they captured enormous stores of guns and shells, dozens of ammunition dumps and technical equipment stores, many locomotives and hundreds of fully laden railroad freight cars.

In their drive on Kiev the Red Army was now making enormous strides. In four days they had made 65 miles, about one-third of the way to that great city. They appeared to be driving in a pincers movement, one claw closing on Konotop at the north side, the other moving westward from Zenkov, south of Sumy.

(Continued on Page 6)

Yanks Blast Burma Rail Town

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3 (UP).—In a day of intensive operations against the Japanese in Burma, American bombers yesterday blasted an important railway town south of Mandalay and two other enemy-occupied centers and RAF fighters attacked road, river and rail communications over a wide area, Allied communiques announced today.

All the British and American planes returned safely. The 10th U.S. Air Force reported that heavy Liberators and Mitchell medium bombers dropped approximately 40 tons of bombs on Pyaw, 85 miles south of Mandalay on the railway to Rangoon. Many buildings and warehouses were destroyed, several fires were started among enemy barracks, and the railroad station was believed to have been destroyed, the communiques said.

A large number of rolling stock also were smashed and considerable trackage was knocked out.



British and Canadian forces smashed across the Straits of Messina yesterday, in their first landing on the Italian peninsula. Sella, northeast of Messina, and Reggio Calabria were reported taken in heavy fighting. Watch for American troops in the Naples area.

Describes Craft Swarming to Italy

By C. R. Cunningham
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

AN ADVANCE ALLIED PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE AIRFIELD, North Africa, Sept. 3 (UP).—Streams of swift invasion barges swarmed toward the Italian coast today "like a school of fish," protected by the guns of Allied warships which poured thundering salvos into the enemy's shore batteries, a British reconnaissance pilot reported after an early-morning flight over the invasion area.

Flying Officer George Craig, a Spitfire pilot from Edinburgh, a 24-year-old former policeman, said he was the first photo reconnaissance flier to return from the Italian Front.

He said Allied ships still were streaming toward the coast at 10 A.M. Invasion barges were headed for Italy under the protecting screen of warships, which directed fire against the shore and snaked back and forth around the smaller troop-carrying craft.

"They looked like a school of fish and they were moving fast. Apparently there was a lot of fire being directed at the landing troops from up in the hills, and of course the ships kept firing constantly, probably hitting the enemy guns back in the hills."

(Continued on Page 6)

U. S. Planes Rip Brenner Pass; 'Knock Italy Out'—Montgomery

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 3 (UP).—British Eighth Army troops won a bridgehead on the toe of Italy today in the first invasion onslaught against Continental Europe and were reported landing reinforcements in an endless stream tonight covered by one of the mightiest bombardments of all time from land, sea and air.

Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery sent his army into the struggle with orders to "knock Italy out of the war."

Reliable Italian frontier reports quoted in Swiss dispatches said the Germans were evacuating the tip of Italy, deserting their Italian allies, in fear of new Allied landings up the coast which might cut them off.

Four years to the day after they went to war to stop Nazi aggression, veteran United Kingdom troops and Canadians landed on the European Continent by pouring across the two-mile Messina Strait to Calabria in an armada consisting of every type and size of landing craft.

WIN FOOTHOLD

The first troops reached the rocky shore of Italy at 4:30 A.M., two hours before daybreak, front dispatches said, and ran into immediate fierce resistance from German and Italian troops. But in a few hours, owing to their tremendous initial impetus and powerful support from guns on the Sicily short, bombers overhead and warships covering the landing, the British had won their foothold.

[Other dispatches from North Africa emphasized that the new assault was not to be regarded as a "second front," but as a continuation of a campaign begun in North Africa and moving into Europe step by step—Tunisia, Pantelleria, Sicily, and now Italy herself.]

(German broadcasts said the British landed in heavy force on both sides of Reggio De Calabria, eight miles southeast of Messina, and were advancing north and east of that bombed-out town in violent fighting with Axis defense troops. More than 100 landing craft supported by powerful naval formations were said to have carried out the landings.)

(Madrid dispatches, quoting advices from the Italian frontier said the British were advancing along a vital road in the direction of an important junction. Allied paratroopers were dropped in the rear of several strong coastal positions, these reports said.)

(The German radio military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, remarked on the absence of United States troops in the initial landing and said "it is not expected they will long be idle," adding that the first assault might be a diversion to cover a heavier attack elsewhere on the European coast.)

BLAST BRENNER PASS

Far beyond the new front American flying fortresses had dealt a crushing blow to Axis hopes of defending the Italian peninsula, severing Italy's main rail lifeline to Germany at Bolzano, only 30 miles below the Brenner Pass, and again at Trento farther south.

In their longest flight of the war from North African bases, three formations of the big B-17's, only one of which was lost, flew unescorted along the railroad and highway and spattered huge loads of explosive and incendiary bombs on three key transportation centers on the Brenner route—Bolzano, Trento and Bologna.

The blow obviously was timed when the Axis needed every supply route into Italy.

The fortresses which pounded Bolzano, a town of some 40,000 huddled in the foothills of the Alps only 36 miles below the Pass and the southern border of old Austria, flew approximately 1,500 miles to smash at what physically forms the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Trento is 30 miles down the line from Bolzano and Bologna is 110 miles south of Trento.

Official reconnaissance photographs revealed that the fortresses knocked out the Brenner railroad bridge at Bolzano, cutting the railroad line over which Allied fliers had reported German troop reinforcements pouring southward into Italy.

At Trento, four direct bomb hits cut the railroad line and smashed rail and highway bridges. At Bologna, rail yards and warehouses went up in smoke and flame.

HEAVY BLOWS TO AXIS

It was a severe blow to the Axis and, coupled with heavy damage revealed today to have been caused to vast networks of railroads in the Naples and Pisa areas, left the enemy faced with long detours to reinforce the invasion-menaced upper Italian coasts.

For two days and nights the Calabrian coastline had been pounded by Allied tactical planes and to this barrage was added the weight of heavy artillery from the Messina

(Continued on Page 4)

Headline	PAGE
Highlights . . .	
YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE	2
Vital Towns	
BARE G.O.P. DUPLICITY	3
In Aurelio Scandal	
A.F.L. OPENS POLITICAL	5
Drive Here	
SPORTS FEATURES	6
ART TODAY—Column	7
ISOLATIONISM AND IMPERIALISM	8
By William Z. Foster	
EDITORIALS OF THE DAY	8
Read the	
DAILY WORKER	
Every Day	

We Step on Italy's Toe

By a Veteran Commander

ALLIED troops have at last set foot on the European continent, stepping on Italy's very sore "toe," somewhere in the region of Reggio Calabria. There are two factors which prompt one to believe that this is only a diversionary operation and that other landings will be made elsewhere.

On the War Fronts

Firstly, the landing on the "toe" of Italy does not offer wide strategic perspectives. It can be followed only by a creeping march up the "leg," a long and tedious process, fundamentally not very effective because the Germans, i.e. the real enemy, are five hundred miles to the north, above the "knee" of the boot.

Secondly, we see that American troops have not been used yet. There does not seem to be any particular reason for keeping them out of the fighting because they have suffered comparatively very light casualties in Sicily and are hardly in need of a long rest, especially as compared with the British Eighth Army. This is logical to assume that the American troops are being held back for some other, and maybe more important landing. Where that landing should be is impossible and even harmful to speculate on. It would seem that the concentrated blasting of the Italian railroads in the region of Naples was designed to cut Italy in two. Therefore, there being one landing now in the southern half, there might logically be another one in the northern half.

At this stage of the operation, the only thing we can say is that we wish our troops the best of luck and "good hunting" as General Montgomery likes to put it.

SEVERAL momentous things have happened on the Eastern Front during a day which might go down as the "Black Thursday" of the German Army in this war.

It is difficult to say which one of these several things is the most important. We would be inclined to say that the cutting of the great strategic line running from Bryansk to Kiev is the most important of all.

General Rokossovski's spearhead crashed into Kirovsk which is on that railroad and thus by-passed the important junction and defense point of Khutor-Mikhailovsk which we had been expecting so eagerly since early March when the Red Army captured Savak for the first time. Khutor-Mikhailovsk now retains importance only as a flank threat to the Rokossovski wedge, which points at Konotop and at the junction of Bakhmach (just west of Konotop and strategically considerably more important than the latter).

The capture of Bakhmach would leave the Germans but one railroad (east of the Dniester) linking Kiev with Gomel and Chernigov. The capture of Neshin would cut that last railroad. Rokossovski's vanguard must now be 20 miles from Konotop, 30 miles from Bakhmach, 75 miles from Neshin and 125 miles from Kiev.

The elimination of the Sumsy German base removes the flank threat to Rokossovski from the south and to Vatutin from the north, permitting Vatutin to resume his advance from Zenkov toward the junction of Rodoman to cut the Kiev-Poltava line and the Gomel-Bakhmach-Kremenchuk line.

Soviet troops have cracked the German line in the eastern Donbas and have recaptured some 11 important towns and railroad junctions in one day. The best thing the Germans can do is to clear out of the Donbas... if they can.

Further south the Soviet troops have pushed to within 25 miles of the port of Mariupol. This movement is beginning to create the pattern of encirclement for the region of Stalino.

The general situation can be described conservatively as beyond all expectations.

Against this background how pathetic is the announcement that Franco is sending against the Red Army a battalion of 1,000 Spanish "volunteers."

THE opinion that the Marcus Island task force raid was nothing but a feint on our part and that a major blow is in the making is gaining strength. Obviously, there is no point in indulging in guess-work.

Notes About Soviet People at War

(By Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW "Labor productivity in the aircraft industry has increased 45 per cent," Assistant People's Aircraft Commissar and Hero of Socialist Labor I. Dementyev said in an article in the Soviet press, in a discussion of the results achieved in July.

"Whereas hitherto an increase in production was accomplished mainly as a result of the expansion of the enterprises and increasing the number of workers," he said, "now it is clear that a considerable increase in output in the aircraft industry can be achieved with the equipment and manpower already available."

The Order of Lenin was conferred on Matvei Shkiryatov on the occasion of his 60th birthday, for "revolutionary services to the Soviet people." Shkiryatov is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and one of the oldest Bolsheviks in point of length of membership.

A celebration in Rostov to mark the sixth month of the city's liberation from the Nazis was held on Aug. 14.

At meetings in factories and offices, parks and gardens, an accounting was made of the progress of restoration.

In these six months the water-mains and drainage have been restored; 224 stores have been opened and dozens of apartment houses have been repaired. Some two dozen hospitals, clinics and dispensaries are serving the people, and 35 schools and 43 kindergartens

Major Yugoslav Towns Fall to Guerrilla Troops

Thousands Join Underground Bulgarian Group

ISTANBUL, Sept. 1 (Delayed) (UP).—According to reports from Sofia, membership in the Bulgarian "United Patriotic Front" is increasing by thousands daily since the sudden death of King Boris. The U.P.F. combines all parties in opposition to the government, including Agrarians, Liberals, Socialists, Radicals, Communists, Macedonian Revolutionaries and some members of the Army League. All are underground organizations since they have been declared illegal by Premier Bogdan Filov's government.

These reports said the most important development was the increase in U.P.F. membership among the members of Parliament. Opponents of the government, therefore, hope to be able either to overthrow Filov or to force him into the open as a puppet of the Germans ruling without Parliamentary support.

Despite tension throughout Bulgaria, observers believe no clash is to be expected before Boris is buried as the opposition parties are observing the medieval "truce of God" until the Royal funeral is over. The funeral is scheduled for Sunday.

Allied Blows Closing Net On Pacific foe

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Saturday, Sept. 4 (UP).—Intensified Allied land and air nutcracker operations on both ends of the Southwest Pacific Front today imperiled the besieged Japanese garrisons at Salamaua, New Guinea, and at Vila, Kolombangara Island, last enemy stronghold in the Central Solomons.

Already pressed on the south and west by attacking Australian and American jungle troops, the position of the Salamaua defenders was believed worsened by the heaviest Allied air raid yet on New Guinea, which disorganized supplies and communications in the Madang area, 150 air miles to the northwest.

Buildings and rear supply dumps were turned into blazing ruins, ground guns were silenced, and many barges splintered when heavy Liberators and medium Mitchell bombers, escorted by Lightning fighters, shelled over Madang. Amren Mission and Alexishafen for several hours Wednesday, dropping 200 tons of explosives and pouring 90,000 rounds of ammunition into the targets. Except for some ack-ack, which ceased before the raid was over, there was no opposition and the only Japanese plane seen was one on the ground. It was destroyed.

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Free Germany Committee Urges Uprising

(By United Press)

The Free Germany National Committee in Moscow Friday night called on the German army to overthrow the "Hitler clique" because "the Allied invasion of Southern Italy and German reverses in Russia proved that 'Hitler has lost the war.'"

The Committee, in a broadcast from Moscow, heard by U. S. Government monitors, warned the German army that the Allied landings would bring a demand from Adolf Hitler for new sacrifices by the "exhausted and worn-out Wehrmacht."

Appealing to German generals, officers and soldiers, the Free Germany Committee asked: "Can you, as Germans, help destroy the Wehrmacht on Russian soil and thereby deliver Germany, defenseless, to the occupation of foreign armies? No. He who loves our people will do everything to prevent complete collapse. To lead back the army to the border of the Reich and to disarm the Hitler clique is the command of the hour. Don't hesitate. Act quickly."

Kazan Institute, for example, received double the number of applicants that it can care for. Tbilisi Medical University received six times as many applicants as were provided for by plan.

A considerable number of applicants have such excellent scholarship records that they are entitled to admission without examination.

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First Issue of New Communist Paper in Algiers



"Liberte," edited by the French Communist deputy for Paris, Florimond Bonte, began to appear weekly in Algiers last July. Above shows the upper half of the first page of the paper. Drawings of Gabriel Peri on the upper left, and Marcel Cachin on the upper right.

'For the Tomorrows That Sing...' New French Communist Paper Is Out

By Joseph Starobin

The first copy of the first legal Communist newspaper of the French Republic that is being born came into our offices the other day. *Liberte* is its name. Wednesday, the first of July was its date of publication. And it appears in Algiers, published and largely written by the 26 deputies of the French Communist Party who were imprisoned until last February in North Africa.

The headlines simply sing out at you. Everywhere the eye falls, you feel the spirit of unconquerable France, and of the unconquerable Communists who are so deeply part of France.

It is easy to see, in reading through its four big pages, why, as Claude Cockburn reported from Algiers several weeks ago, this paper is already so popular throughout North Africa, why dock workers, de Gaulle, Bedouin Arabs and army capitalists crowd into its quarters on the Boulevard LaFayette to offer advice, articles, news items and cold cash to keep it going.

WIDE SUPPORT In fact one of the prominent features on the front page is a word of thanks to generous subscribers; it seems that from the first of June to the beginning of July no less than 200,000 francs were collected to start the paper "Forward," says the editorial board, "to a 300,000 franc collection!"

Editor-in-chief seems to be Florimond Bonte, the deputy for Paris. Americans will remember his visit here in 1938, his great speech at Madison Square Garden which you could understand even if you knew no French, and his tour across the nation. Two deputies from Marseilles, Francois Billoux and Jean Cristofari are his co-editors.

And there on the upper left is a spread of the last words of Gabriel Peri, the foreign editor of *L'Humanite*, who was shot down by the Vichy assassins in December, 1941.

PERI'S LAST WORDS "Adieu et que vive la France!" says Peri's last words, as he goes to prepare the "tomorrows that sing."

"Once again, I have examined my conscience," he writes on the eve of death, "I am quite positive. If I could live my life again, I would have taken the same path" and he quotes an old friend who once said that "Communism is the youth of mankind, and prepares the tomorrows that sing..."

And then on the right is a declaration from the veteran of French labor movement, Marcel Cachin, one of the two Communist senators in pre-war days. The Nazis had spread the scurrilous tale that Cachin had sold out, had reneged. But the old man writes that "I remain faithful to the memory of my young friends. I will remain at their side until by last breath..."

You can see young Frenchmen reading those lines in the hills of Savoy, in the mines of Pas de Calais, in the back-hill Arab villages of Morocco.

HAILS LIBERATION GROUP The central political features of the paper hail the formation of the French Committee of National Liberation, and the formation within France of the Council of Resistance, a united front of all underground political groups from Left to Right.

An editorial in the center, entitled "In the Service of the People" is signed by Bonte. In crisp, fighting sentences, he restates what *Liberte* will stand for, and fight for.

Throughout this first issue runs the theme of self-dedication to the struggle against Hitler. An entire article is devoted to an accounting of what the Communist deputies have done with their freedom in the six months since last winter.

Going through the pages, one finds a discussion of how the Confederation of French Labor has been revived in North Africa, how the Fighting French are doing, what the war veterans organizations ought to do.

Cristofari describes in some detail all the obstacles that had to be cleared away before permission was granted for the paper to publish.

FROM 'STARS AND STRIPES' And two other items are worth special mention—one criticizes a special mention of the Cremlins laws, which undermined the citizenship rights of the Jewish population in North Africa. The fact that Moslems and Jews are now placed on the same footing, says the editorialized box, is a false equality, actually it must serve as a basis to raise the status of both Jews and Moslems to complete citizenship.

And then there is a little item tucked away on page four. It cites a report in the American army paper, *Stars and Stripes* for June 23rd, in which it is alleged that the United States military officials in North Africa favor General Giraud as chief of the Liberation committee, and dislike de Gaulle.

Politely, but very firmly, and very clearly as only French can be clear, the newspaper item declares:

"The French Committee of National Liberation can only be inspired by the superior interests of the nation, and must obey only the will of the people, without any outside intrusion, no matter how friendly, placing obstacles in the way of that will."

"Without any further delay," written in June, remember—"it is necessary to reorganize the North African armies on a modern basis, in a new spirit, so that a veritable national army of liberation is formed in the service of the people."

"It is necessary to restore French liberties, French democracy and the Republican government, destroying completely the arbitrary regime of Vichy."

"As for Allied interventions in the French affairs, these must be limited fully to the real needs of the common struggle..."

This then is "*Liberte*." Little boxes scattered through the paper give insights into unfinished problems, as of last June. One of them, for example, says: "Let's rename the Boulevard Pétain the Boulevard of the Republic."

And another box says: "Tell me what are you doing for the liberation of France and I will tell you who you are."

No doubt as to whom the editors of *Liberte* are. They are doing all they can for the liberation of France.

of the masses of people, based upon the policy of wanting to see "few changes in the world after the war," that have led to hesitancy toward invading the Italian mainland—and also the West Coast of the Continent. This can only lead to a lack of confidence of the oppressed peoples of Europe in the Allies, and particularly the leading powers.

Was the Soviet government consulted on this? This, of course, we don't know. However, in face of the invasion of North Africa and now the hesitancy about invading the Italian mainland, it is arrogant on the part of others to state, as does the Hearst-McCormick-Daily News press, etc., that "the Soviet Union wants to go it alone." Might there not be reason to ask what we of the United States and Britain are doing? Are we not going it alone? Are we not conducting the war in a fashion that is decided upon by the military staffs of two countries, without regard to opinion and ideas of the third partner? Is not this method one simply of making decisions and then informing the Soviet Government?

This is not yet coalition warfare. Such practices can only lead to misunderstanding; and most serious of all, merely feed the Axis powers and reactionaries and fascists in the United States, who naturally place the blame for the situation chiefly upon the Soviet Union.

Consider the following: The De Gaulle movement was first recognized by the Soviet and the British Governments. The United States Government was opposed to recognition of De Gaulle and insisted upon Giraud obtaining all support. At last unity has been established between De Gaulle and Giraud. But when the Soviet Government wished to send an emissary to Algiers to consult with this Committee, permission was denied him by the British Government. At last the French

is this failure to see the decisive forces and this downright fear

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Taken in Partisan Bosnia Offensive

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, Sept. 3.—Yugoslav guerrillas have scored a number of smashing victories in central Bosnia, capturing the important towns of Bugojno, Jajce, and Doni Vakuf along the strategic Vrbas river, it was reported here this week by the radio "Free Yugoslavia."

All of these towns are to the northwest of the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo and give the Peoples Liberation Army commanding positions in the fiercely-contested region of central Bosnia.

In addition to the substantial ammunition stores captured in these successes, the partisan radio reports increasing guerrilla activity along the railways of Slovenia and southern Croatia.

The Bugojno battle lasted 48 hours, beginning on August 22 and the German and auxiliary troops holding the town succeeded in wrecking a good part of it before being ousted by the partisans.

Fascist planes repeatedly attacked the partisan-held area of the town, but could not dislodge the Yugoslav patriots. In Jajce, the partisans captured a number of locomotives, over 8,000 pounds of sugar and two carloads of salt, and were able to take the important carbide chemical plant intact. Neighboring villages of Markonice Grad and Turbe were also taken.

Ford Italian Rally Hears Pledge To Aid Liberation

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DEARBORN, Michigan, Sept. 3.—A pledge of support to "any democratic groups within Italy which are able truly to represent the people of that long-oppressed land in the fight against Axis oppression" was made Tuesday night by R. J. Thomas and George F. Addes, president and secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, in a formal statement to the public.

The statement was issued at a meeting of 400 Italian-American workers in the River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Co. The meeting was held under the auspices of Local 600, and the local's president, Percy Llewellyn, was one of the speakers.

An Italian-American Labor Victory Committee within Local 600 was set up at the meeting, with Rudolph Puglisi, a worker in the Open Hearth Unit, as temporary chairman.

The CIO auto workers "pledge our complete support to the workers of Italy," the statement continued, "who in spite of more than twenty years of being hunted down by the Blackshirt police, the spies and stool pigeons of organized capitalism, which is fascism, kept their minds alive by underground activity, maintained union discipline and were ready to emerge as the leaders of the people's movement for a free Italy in support of the United Nations."

The statement went on to say that American workers must "learn from the people of Italy the lesson of unity in the face of the common enemy." American auto workers must "work like beavers," it added, to make their union strong and to support total victory for the United Nations.

Commando Raid Preceded Invasion

By Alan Moorehead

(Representing the Combined Allied Press)

A COMMANDO BASE, Sicily, Sept. 3 (UP).—Days before the main British Army landed shock troops in Italy, Commandos went ashore, entered a town, and took a prisoner, it can now be revealed.

British Lieutenant John Nixon, who headed the Commandos, said they made a perfect landing on the Italian shore and met no opposition.

Rap Citrine on Allied Labor Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

the labor unions of Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

"The CIO is the vital labor movement in America. It is the organization that represents the workers in war industries and plays the most conspicuous role in the United States as a consistent and aggressive supporter of all win-the-war policies. To convey the impression that the CIO is an insignificant offshoot of the AFL, and to play internal trade union politics in the United States by accepting the AFL line that the CIO was a break-away organization helps perpetuate the division of labor in the United States. Millions of workers who were never organized during the supremacy of the AFL are now members of bonafide trade unions, doing their utmost to win the war."

What the working people of the United States and of all the democracies want now is unity-International unity among the working

men, who headed the Commandos, said they made a perfect landing on the Italian shore and met no opposition.

The Commandos scrambled onto a road and captured one Italian walking along the highway. That was about 2:40 A. M. The commandos entered a town but the place was deserted.

Nixon said the houses and roads were not mined.

His men shouted and fired their guns, which certainly would have attracted return shots had there been any Germans in the surrounding hills.

The party returned, with their single cheerful prisoner, who told the British:

"They're all waiting for you over there on the mainland. They are expecting you every day."

class is a paramount essential. If it can not be achieved formally, steps must be taken by individual unions to establish contact with each other to work out ways and means of overcoming obstructionists who apparently are concerned primarily with perpetuating disunity. Such disunity makes it possible for anti-democratic forces to operate most effectively in the sphere of international affairs, to the detriment of the prosecution of a people's war and the winning of a people's peace."

Foe Gets Our 'Calling Card'



A gun crew of the American Forty-First Division firing a 75-mm. gun a few hundred yards away from the Japanese base at Salamaua where the enemy is being squeezed into a narrow pocket under attack by planes and guns. Guns like these have smashed enemy positions to a pulp in the close-range fighting in New Guinea. Signal Corps Photo

UE Workers To Parade for Union Rally

Women war workers right out of the shop — with welding masks, working costumes and all — will parade on Broadway to Herald Square, at 3 P. M. Wednesday, Sept. 8, to advertise the third national war bond drive and a CIO political rally, Sept. 12 in Madison Square Garden.

Fifty or more attractive girls and

women from such plants as Sherry Gyroscope, Brooklyn; Ford Instrument, Long Island, and International Projector Co., New York, will participate. They are members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO).

The women workers will speak over loudspeakers to urge extra war bond purchases and to urge attendance at the CIO rally, at which Philip Murray, CIO president, will speak, and such stage and screen stars as Shirley Booth, Duke Ellington, Luey Monroe and Kenneth Spencer will entertain an anticipated crowd of 21,000 persons.

Allied Troops Drive Into Italy From Bridgehead

(Continued from Page 1)

area starting last night, official reports said.

Then, as the landing craft put out from the Sicilian beaches on a moonless morning the air and artillery barrage was swelled by warships moving across the strait just behind swarms of invasion boats.

Through reconnaissance, the enemy obviously knew of the Allied invasion preparations and was waking behind deep gun emplacements in the hills which no amount of bombing had been able to reach.

But so well directed was the fire of the escorting warships that many of these batteries were silenced before the first troops set foot on shore.

The United Nations radio in Algiers, heard by U. S. government monitors, said the first troops ashore swept past knocked-out pill-boxes and coastal batteries and breached road-blocks.

"While the commando went on, infantry worked across the beaches, through lemon and olive groves, across irrigation ditches and minefields toward the 5,000-foot mountain range," the broadcast said.

The covering force consisted of cruisers, monitors — shallow-draft vessels mounting the 15-inch guns of a battleship — destroyers and gunboats.

The electrifying announcement of the invasion said that British and Canadian troops of the Eighth Army, supported by Allied sea and air power, attacked across the strait of Messina early today.

Montgomery to His Troops: 'To Victory'

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY WHICH INVADDED ITALY, Sept. 3 (UP).—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's personal message read to the Eighth Army troops before they attacked follows:

"Having captured Sicily as our first slice of the Italian home country, the time now has come to carry the battle on to the mainland of Italy."

"To the Eighth Army has been given the great honor of being the first troops of the Allied armies to land on the mainland of the continent of Europe."

"We have a good plan and air support on a greater scale than we ever had before."

"There can be only one end to this next battle: another success."

"Forward to victory."

"Let us knock Italy out of the war."

"Good luck and God bless you all."

Pilot Says Invaders Met No Opposition in Strait

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 3 (UP).—British and Canadian invasion troops swarmed across the Strait of Messina without meeting any opposition from Axis sea or air forces, an RAF Spitfire pilot reported today.

"We had the air and sea to ourselves," he said.

A pilot officer from Melbourne, Australia, said that despite the dawn haze he could see hundreds of ships moving across the strait.

"We flew up and down the coast looking in vain for enemy aircraft to interfere with the invasion," he said. "As the sun rose, the silvery wakes of ships darting to and fro from the Italian coast criss-crossed the Straits in a fantastic pattern."

The Spitfire squadrons began putting up the protective air umbrella over the Strait before dawn, taking off from newly-won Sicilian airfields with the aid of only a few ground lights.

The planes flew high, ready to

Danish Saboteurs Blow Up Factory, Bomb Ship

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 3 (UP).—

The newspaper Dagbladet reported from Malmö, across the Straits from Denmark, that Danish saboteurs, undeterred by the state of emergency, yesterday blew up a machine factory and on Tuesday night wrecked a large ship with time bombs. Two saboteurs were reported freed from a Copenhagen police station by a number of Danes disguised as policemen.

pounce on any enemy, but neither the Italian navy nor Axis air force appeared in the early hours. Meanwhile American and RAF bombers flew a constant shuttle service to bomb machine-gun and cannon enemy positions in the hills.

"We had the air and sea to ourselves," he said.

The planes flew high, ready to



Ilya Ehrenburg The Fall of Paris

JEANNETTE wandered along the street and came out by the river. Her scared, unseeing eyes no longer caused anyone to stare at her; everybody's eyes were now like hers. People kept stopping passing by and asking where they could get a suitcase or a wheelbarrow. Scraps of news were handed to and from: "The Germans are at Mantes"—"They're at Chantilly"—"Paratroops have landed in the Champs-Élysées"—"The trains are running from the Gare d'Austerlitz"—"No, they're not"—"They've betrayed us, they've betrayed us!"

There was a baker's shop open at the corner of the rue Saint-Jacques. Jeannette smelled the odor of fresh bread and seemed to wake up—she felt once more that she wanted to live. Feverish thoughts flew through her mind: what was she to do? She hurried along to the studio. The gates were closed. Even the porter had gone away. Then she remembered Marchal. When she arrived at his apartment, she found him packing a suitcase with books, a thermos bottle, and a Negro idol. The idol wouldn't go in. It kept popping out and grinning craftily.

"The latest news is the Italians have declared war," muttered Marchal. "You see, they've betrayed us! The damned jacks! And the Government has voted. That's your fight to the victorious end! Plenty of motor-cars to be had! We've clubbed together and bought one. Grandet's looking for gas. If he gets any, we'll take you with us."

Jeannette was delighted. "Will you take me to Fleury?" she asked.

There was no gas to be had. Grandet came back with the dawn, looking quite gloomy.

"Charles drove away yesterday and had to come back on foot," he said. "There's no gas anywhere, blast them! If we could only get a horse! You could be certain to get away then. They've put guns in the Pere Lachaise cemetery. I saw them myself. The soldiers are going away somewhere. I can't make it out. They say America has declared war. I don't believe it."

Marchal began to shout: "No papers! No radio! They've all skipped! You realize what it means? They've abandoned Paris!"

When he recovered his breath he said to Jeannette: "We'll have to go on foot."

Jeannette lived up for a moment. She had a kind of childish idea that it would be a good thing to go to Fleury on foot. She hurried back to her room and said to herself: "I must put on some other shoes, I'll never get there in these."

Her animation soon passed. The dreadful bustle in the street, where the cars were tooting and the people were jostling one another, shouting and crying, made her feel sad and weary. Where could she flee too? And what was the use? Her plight would be the same everywhere.

The hotel landlady greeted her as though she were a near relation. "It's a good thing you haven't left," she said. "There's hardly a soul in the place. It's a panic. It makes you feel ashamed to see it. What are they running away for? Tell me that, please! In 1914 the Germans were at Meaux. And the people ran away in those days too. But the Germans didn't get to Paris. The Milkwoman told me they're going to bring in forty divisions today. That means they'll drive the Germans away."

Jeannette nodded her head in silence. She sat without stirring for an hour or more. The sun was now warming the landlady's little room that served as the hotel's office. A kitten was playing on the flagstones, trying to catch a sunbeam. Jeannette looked at it and jumped up. If only she could live!

She hurried back to Marchal's flat. On the door was a note: "Jeannette, I'll wait for you till four o'clock outside the Denfert-Rochereau Metro station." She looked anxiously at the clock. It was already three. There was time. She went into a shop that happened to be open and bought a bottle of eau-de-Cologne. The man was a long time doing it up and she implored him to be quicker.

How did she come to mix up the stations? She waited till five o'clock outside the Alesia station. Then she took the note out of her handbag, and everything went dizzy before her eyes. But when she got to Denfert-Rochereau there was nobody there. She ran to the post office. It was

shut. She did not think of telephoning until she got back to the hotel. She rang up Dessert. It was no question of sentiment now. He would take her away. There was no answer. She took out her engagement book and rang up all the numbers, without even thinking whom she was ringing. She heard nothing but monotonous buzzings. Terrified, she said to herself: "There's nobody!"

Meanwhile the landlady had managed to see her brother-in-law, who had said to her: "There are no divisions. Only the police and the firemen have stayed on in the city. The general has gone to see the Germans at Chantilly." From the north the sound of gunfire came. When the landlady heard Jeannette exclaim: "Nobody!" she waved her hands and began to pack like a madwoman.

Jeannette went up to her room. She stood a long time at the window. Streams of people were passing down the long street. Some were pushing wheelbarrows loaded with furniture. And sometimes an old woman was sitting in a barrow or a little dog yapped. All the shutters were closed tight. And Jeannette exclaimed once again: "There's nobody!"

There was a man carrying an armchair on his back, and a little boy held a wooden horse which he refused to part with. An old woman went along swinging a bird-cage. Then there was a man wearing glasses, with a bag containing a cat. The cat was struggling and screaming. An old grandmother was being pushed along in a wheelbarrow, and a woman was carrying two little children in her arms. The last cyclists were rushing along. How terrible it was in the empty city!

Jeannette ran downstairs. The landlady had already gone. She had left everything. She had not warned Jeannette and had not even looked up her room. Jeannette walked in the middle of the road. There was a smell of burning and it was difficult to breathe. The oil tanks were on fire. Then it began to rain, and the raindrops were black with smoke. Black tears trickled down Jeannette's cheeks. And with a blank mind and wide-open eyes she joined the crowd and fled from the smoke-ridden city.

AGNES spent the whole morning looking for a newspaper. A few old weeklies lay in the kiosks that were still open; then the kiosks were closed. People said there would not be any more newspapers, but towards evening Agnes heard the cry of a news-vendor and snatched a paper from his hands. On the front page she saw a picture of the Seine embankment with a woman bathing a dog and the caption: "Paris is still Paris." Agnes was angry; they'd planned an old newspaper on her! No, the date was the 10th of June. . . . She ran to the school and turned on the radio. They were broadcasting High Mass. Then the American Ambassador Bullitt placed a bunch of red roses at the foot of Joan of Arc's statue and exclaimed in a marked Anglo-Saxon accent: "Save them, Joan!" Then the strains of a tango resounded:

Oh la la, you dudes and dandies, What do you want pineapples for?

And finally the announcer, with emphasis: "Our brave

SYNOPSIS: It is the late Spring of 1940 and the Germans are advancing on Paris. All over the city people run for cover while bombs rain on the city and the big politicians who have sold out France to the enemy run for shelter to the South.

Among them is Paul Tessa, minister of the appeasement government, who is just now beginning to see that the Germans mean business, that it's not a question of co-operation but of complete submission to the enemy. He runs for his life.

Jeannette, a weary little radio singer, has refused the offer of a friend to help her out of France. Now she wanders desolately about the city, not caring what happens to herself. Jeannette's lover Andre is at the front and she supposes him dead.

Chasseurs Alpins are advancing east of Narvik. . . .

"What do they say on the radio?" Riquet asked anxiously.

"Nothing," Agnes replied. "They're probably waiting for reports. They'll tell us tomorrow."

But next morning the radio was silent. Agnes was in despair. Her first thought was to go away to her father at Dax. The Germans would never come there.

She went through the empty rooms. There were rags and empty tin cans everywhere. The refugees had been living there up to yesterday. Only Riquet had stayed on. "I can't move," he groaned. He did not ask Agnes what she intended to do. He realized that she would go away. Nevertheless, his anxious eyes followed every movement she made, as though he hoped she might not go after all. He feared nothing so much as to remain alone.

"Everybody's gone," he said. "What's going on in town?"

"They're going away." Then after a pause she said: "I'm not going away."

He wanted to smile, but his face was seized with a convulsion. Clapping Doudou to her, Agnes wondered why she had decided to stay on. Was it because she was sorry for Riquet. But she had also decided to think of. She must take him to safety. Of course he might easily get lost on the way. The Belgian woman had lost her daughter. But here there was sure to be bombing. Another two thousand would be killed. It would be even more terrible. Why didn't she go away? It was all a fit of pride. An hour ago she had heard nothing but an empty noise coming from the radio. She felt the general flight was shameful. Her strength of will asserted itself, and she thought she was doing something by remaining in the forsaken city.

Melanie came running in and tried to persuade Agnes to go away with her. "We can go with the workers," she said. "They've got four trucks. In any case, we shall be among our own kind."

Agnes told her she had decided to stay on. Melanie lost her temper. So it was quite true what they said: Agnes had no feeling; it was all the same to her who killed her husband. The idea of remaining with the Germans!

"That's your business," she said. After giving Riquet something to eat, Agnes went out into the street. People were still moving along. And how she longed to go with them! She kept saying

stubbornly to herself: "I mustn't." On the wall of the Mairie she saw a little notice. It was headed with the words: "French Republic. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." Underneath was written: "Paris has been declared an open town. General Dentz, Military Governor." A little old man in a straw hat stood reading it.

"What does 'open town' mean?" Agnes asked.

The little old man shrugged his shoulders. "I don't know," he said. "Perhaps it means it isn't a fortress. Or perhaps it's at the Pope's request. In any case, madame, it's not at all gay."

A workman came up, read the notice, and shouted: "The black-guards! They've made a deal!"

One of his eyes was weeping. The other one looked with indifference at Agnes; it was a glass eye.

A fat policeman with a big moustache said with a grin: "They've left us to keep order. 'Open town' means they mustn't kill. Now they'll soon make peace."

People were still going away. Agnes looked at them with envy—when you're walking, you're not obliged to think.

In the evening she tried to soothe Riquet. "They've posted a notice that Paris is an open town," she told him. "That means they won't shoot and they won't drop bombs."

"I'm not afraid of the bombs. I'm afraid of the rain. I'm afraid they'll come here."

She turned away. And for the first time she began to cry. She realized that, like Riquet, all she feared was that the Germans would come. Until that moment she had remained aloof from all that was happening and had thought to herself: "What does it matter?" The Germans were people like everybody else, only dressed differently. And now she felt a pang at her heart—would they really come? The Germans in Paris! . . . She repeated the words, and tears began to stream down her cheeks.

She couldn't sit still. She ran out into the street. Dirty, tired soldiers were slouching down the sloping street. They gazed wearily at the boarded windows as they hastened to get out of the town. Agnes gave one of them some bread and chocolate. He looked at her and said quietly: "Thank you. Good-bye."

She couldn't forget his eyes. And why did he say such an unusual thing as "Good-bye?"

When she got home she rushed to the radio. Toulouse was broadcasting Reynaud's speech. He said he had made a last appeal to Roosevelt. His voice could scarcely be heard. Then a bishop called the people to repentance—"This is a divine punishment." This was followed by a roaring jumble of sounds. And suddenly a voice resounded as though in the next room: "Radio station National Awakening. Surrender! We have organized secret detachments. The 18th detachment has shot all the Masons and Marxists at Arles. At Grenoble the 4th detachment. . . ."

"Switch it off!" Riquet implored. "I can't bear to hear them!"

Agnes did not go to bed. All night long she sat at the dark window listening to the drone of the engines and the thunder of the guns. She grieved over Paris as over a dead person. In the morning she went out with Doudou in the hope of finding some milk for him and Riquet. No, all the shops were shut. And there was nobody about except a woman who was pushing a little cart with a load of children. So people were still going away.

A soldier ran out from behind a corner. He reminded Agnes of Pierre—he had a swarthy complexion and large white eyes. "How do I get to the Porte d'Orleans? Quick!" he shouted. She told him the way and asked: "Where are the Germans?"

The soldier flapped his hands and ran off. Agnes walked on. All the shutters were closed. There was not a soul to be seen. The clock in the square had stopped. It pointed to three o'clock. There was a dead stillness everywhere. Then the sky began to rumble with a droning sound. Aeroplanes came flying very low; the black swastikas on their wings were clearly visible. "Now they're going to drop bombs," thought

Agnes. And she was amazed at her own calm—she might kill Doudou, but what did it matter to her? She thought she must have gone out of her head; she could no longer understand anything.

She went with Doudou as far as the boulevard and then she stopped suddenly: the Germans were coming towards her. Soldiers with rifles were sitting in an open car. Without thinking of anything, Agnes covered Doudou's eyes with her hand so that he might not see. She had no clear perception of what she wanted to do; she did not want to look, and yet she gazed eagerly at the alien faces. And all the while her mind kept repeating: "They've come!"

Agnes was standing by the gates of a house. An old woman in a black kerchief looked out, saw the Germans, began to cry, and hurried back. Two prostitutes sauntered by, rouged to the eyebrows. They laughed and waved their handkerchiefs to an officer.

Suddenly Doudou said in a bright voice: "Mamma, what a lot of soldiers! Is Papa coming?" She was surprised at her own voice. And Doudou began to cry. She gripped his hand, turned into a narrow street, sniffed the pavement sadly and then lifted up their noses to the sky and whined.

The midday sun was unbearable and the refuse was rotting in the sun. There was an ash-can outside every house. They had been put out three days ago when there were still people in town. A carcass was lying near the gates of the school. A sickly smell of rotting meat filled the street. Abandoned dogs roamed about with their tails between their legs. They sniffed the pavement sadly and then lifted up their noses to the sky and whined.

In the corridor Agnes saw Riquet. He was lying flat on the floor. His hands were grasping the side of the half-open door. His tongue was sticking out of his open mouth.

"What's the matter with Uncle?" Doudou asked.

Agnes was silent. And from the street came the rousing strains of a march.

ANDRE had got left behind. By the time he realized that the Germans were approaching Paris it was too late to get either train or car. He was unable to get away on foot, as he could hardly drag his wounded leg. The house where he was living was empty. For two days he had listened to German military marches and the tramp of soldiers' boots. There was nothing to eat, but he did not feel hungry. He made no attempt to understand what had happened; he lay on the sofa like a felled tree and sometimes dozed off. He had never dreamed so many dreams before. They were a jumble of everything. He dreamed he was lying beside a machine-gun in an apple orchard and his father was handing him the ammunition belt. Suddenly the scene changed to a wedding. Nivelle passed him the elder and Jeannette said: "We just got married." But whom was she married to? Andre woke up and looked around the dim studio in bewilderment. He was in Paris. And the Germans were in Paris.

He heard the guttural voices of German soldiers coming from the street. He did not see them, as he kept away from the window.

CHARACTERS

Desser, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.

Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.

Breiteuil, Fascist leader.

Pierre, young engineer in Desser's employ.

Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.

Agnes, Pierre's wife.

Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.

Denise, Tessa's daughter.

Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle.

Jeanette, a singer.

Ducane, Right deputy.

Grandel, deputy linked with the Nazis.

Legrais—Communist leader.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Union Lookout

The executive board of Book and Magazine Union, Local 18, has just sent President Roosevelt a resolution pledging full support to a second front, and urging the calling of a three-power conference of the heads of state to plan such a second front. Victories in North Africa and Sicily and the magnificent offensives of the Red Army provide a "unique chance to destroy Hitler Germany" quickly, they wrote, adding: "Those who oppose our use of this opportunity are endangering the outcome of the war and the future of the world."

Leaders of the CIO Department Store locals are well represented in the armed services. William Michaelson, former business manager of Gimbel's Local 2, is in the Army. Lowell Morris, former Bloomingdale Local 3 manager, is in the ground crew of the Air Corps. Frederick Fried, former business manager at Stern's Local 5, is also in the Air Corps' ground crew. George Meisler, business manager of Hearn's (and other stores) Local 1256, is in the Navy.

Sam Wolchek, president of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, CIO, disagrees with the War Manpower Commission plan to allow part-time employment for students to relieve the labor shortage. He says it would bring disorder into education and confusion into industry.

Seventy-five per cent of the women in auxiliaries of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers have at least one person in their immediate family in the armed services. That makes it a bi-racial women's auxiliary. The auxiliary will have a four-day convention of its own side by side with the union at the Hotel New Yorker the week of Sept. 13.

Robert Carlin, a member of the general executive board of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, was elected to the Ontario parliament in recent Canadian elections. He got 14,700 votes, more than his three opponents got together. A few days before that election, Carlin, MM&SW leader in Sudbury, Ont., led the union to a big victory at International Nickel Co. The vote there was 8,812 for the CIO; 19 opposed.

Newly chartered Hotel Upholsters Maintenance Workers Union, Local 43, AFL, will elect officers Sept. 23. William Maury of the Hotel Paris and Fred Bauer of Hotel Woodward are candidates for president.

New National Labor Relations Board policy on run-off elections has just been announced. Where the original poll is inconclusive because neither a union nor "no union" received a majority, only one run-off will be held and it must be requested within ten days of the original election. If two unions and "no union" are competing, a run-off will be permitted where "no union" gets the largest vote but only a plurality instead of a majority. The run-off would be between "no union" and the union getting the higher vote. Formerly there would be no run-off and the case would be dismissed.

The United Auto Workers, CIO, which is conducting an organizing campaign at Republic Aircraft in Nassau, is winning wide support on the basis of its special drive for a 45-minute lunch period. Some of the aircraft workers are putting in 13-hour days and 86-hour weeks and a 30-minute lunch "hour" is too short to refuel them for the grueling tasks, the union charges.

George E. Ermenwein, president of the New York State Federation of Post Office Clerks, will deliver a Labor Day message over radio station WINS at 10:30 P.M. next Monday. The Dreamers Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union opened its part of the Third War Loan drive with a special chairman's meeting Wednesday night. Charles Zimmerman, manager, said that Treasury officials had agreed to name two Liberty ships after ILO leaders, in return for bond purchases totaling \$4,000,000.

Ship Line Head, Navy Gunner Answer Pegler

Joseph Stack, National Maritime Union Agent in the Port of New York, announced yesterday that the union's picketing of Westbrook Pegler in New York City would be transferred on Saturday to other cities where the NMU has a hiring hall.

"Our picket line here has served its purpose," said Stack. "We have made plain to the people of New York that Pegler's attacks on the NMU are a compound of slander, distortion, and lies designed to hurt the war effort in labor in general and the NMU in particular."

"The citizens of New York are not misled by Pegler's unfounded charges. To counter his falsehoods we have distributed leaflets quoting government officials who know the heroic work performed by our seamen, and who have told the truth publicly."

Stack cited excerpts from letters just received disproving Pegler's misrepresentations, one from Lt. (jg) T. A. Potter, Jr., USSR says:

"This is my third merchant ship to which I have been assigned as gunner officer in charge of the Navy Gun Crew. In all cases the merchant seamen have been most interested in the guns and have all taken battle stations as assigned by the Chief Mate, Chief Engineer, and Steward."

"It has been a pleasure to have been working with the merchant seamen and after watching them perform at Sicily I can assure you that there is no fear as to the failure of the Allied Supply Lines. They are doing great work."

The other letter, from President L. N. Stockard, of the Stockard Steamship Corporation, says in part:

"On the recent return from the war area of a Liberty Vessel operated by us as General Agent for the War Shipping Administration, the Master paid high compliment to his crew, particularly the unlicensed personnel, for the fine spirit and ready cooperation shown in volunteering to discharge ammunition and other explosives at an invasion port."

"On behalf of the Master, his officers, and this company, we wish

Ukrainians Hold 'Daily' Fund Party

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Ukrainian friends of the Daily Worker held a banquet recently at the Ukrainian Workers Forum to aid the ally Worker Fund Drive and crowned the occasion with a contribution of \$130.00 to the drive.

A committee headed by Mrs. Trenton, Ukrainian woman leader and representatives from the IWO, Educational Society and Woman's Club arranged the testimonial to the Daily Worker.

Mario Guidotti, Communist Party secretary, made one of his last talks before leaving to join the armed forces. He spoke on the Daily's contribution to the war effort.

Hall Appointed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UP).—Appointment of Edward Bigelow Hall, Chicago investment banker, as assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury was announced today by Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

AFL Opens Election Registration Drive

Drive Parallels CIO and Rail Brotherhood

A concerted campaign to get the labor vote out in every city in the nation has been undertaken by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, according to an announcement from President William Green.

Instructions will be sent to all affiliated unions, including city central bodies and state federations to see to it that AFL members register in accordance with local laws so they can back bullets with ballots, Mr. Green revealed.

With the CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods already launched in a similar campaign, this gives promise that machinery reaching 12,000,000 organized men and women will be in full operation during this election campaign—the greatest trade union movement for political participation ever seen in the country.

While the drive for a win-the-war Congress generally furnishes the incentive for this exceptional activity, resentment over the anti-labor Connally-Smith law and the snarl of complicated difficulties it brought in its train, has furnished a mighty shot-in-the-arm to the whole campaign.

CONNOLLY ACT

Unions which heretofore took relatively little interest in political campaigns can be counted on this year to respond to AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood pressure—and the pressure of course will be greater than ever—because the demand for repeal of the Smith-Connally act stands high on the agenda of virtually every labor body.

President Green emphasized that the executive council had reaffirmed its traditional policy of supporting those friendly to its cause and defeating enemies, irrespective of political party.

In line with this, local campaign committees will be asked to follow up after the drive for 100 per cent registration to make sure that members go to the polls on election day.

Mr. Green, George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, and legislative representatives on the AFL staff will make up the non-partisan political committee checking the records of all candidates for public office to determine whether the Federation will support or oppose them.

In many communities, it is probable that labor of all affiliations will be supporting the same candidates since the leading committees are using virtually the same yardsticks to determine endorsement. These include demands for support to President Roosevelt, price control, price rollbacks, food subsidies, Smith-Connally repeal, extension of Social Security and other measures.

Robert Serkin Found Suicide

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3 (UP).—Robert Serkin, 48, brother of Rudolph Serkin, famous pianist, was found dead today hanging by a belt from the bathroom door of the Pimandor Lodge Hotel.

Also a pianist, he had entered the hospital August 11 to be treated for a nervous condition. He was a native of Austria. His next of kin is listed as Rudolph Serkin, 49 East 90th St., New York City.

Name Ship After Great Grandfather of Crosby

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UP).—The Maritime Commission announced today that a Liberty ship named for Nathaniel Crosby, great grandfather of Bing and Bob Crosby, is scheduled to be launched Sunday at the Argonne Shipbuilding Corp. in Portland.

UAW Conference Sets Up Health Safeguards

By Tom Dombrowski

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 3.—The responsibility of the labor movement for the health and safety of the workers in the shop was emphasized by delegate after delegate attending the three-day conference of the United Automobile Workers on "Collective Bargaining for Health."

Reasons why health and safety precautions must become part of the union's job were given by most of the 130 delegates attending from Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, who described what was happening in their shops.

The importance of this phase of activity can only be realized when a comparison is made between the toll taken by industrial accidents and losses of the armed forces since Pearl Harbor. Accidents have resulted in the death of 64,500 American workers and injuries to 8,000,000 since Dec. 7, 1941. For the same period the casualties of the armed forces totaled 78,325 of which 12,133 were killed, 15,049 were wounded,

DETROIT, Sept. 3.—In a resolution setting forth its convention policy, Ford Local 600, which has a membership of 80,000, committed its 154 delegates to the Buffalo convention of the United Automobile Workers to a policy of unity in the union and condemnation of the factionalism now raging in its ranks.

The resolution adopted by the Ford general council, published in the UAW's official journal, notes that only a "few hundred members" actually participate in "factional bickering" while the members at large want the union's strength preserved and united.

"Specifically, we condemn all forms of Negro baiting, Jew-baiting, Catholic-baiting, red-baiting and other kinds of rumor mongering calculated to set workers against workers," declares the resolution.

The Ford Local's resolution comes as two caucuses—the Reuther-Leonard and Addas-Frankenstein groups—are straining all effort to gain factional control of the convention.

The resolution in full follows:

WHEREAS Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO, bears an enormous responsibility to the labor movement; and

WHEREAS this leadership cannot be realized unless this local union is solid as a rock in the face of the attacks of all the anti-labor, anti-democratic forces now under way from Adolf Hitler to Westbrook Pegler and all the reactionaries in between; and

WHEREAS the solidarity of this local union is threatened by the persistent factional fighting of many different groups and individuals, who by fighting among themselves only weaken the union in the face of the main enemy; and

WHEREAS but a few hundred members of this local are active participants in the factional bickering while many thousands of Ford workers want only that their union be strong and determined in facing the foe; and

WHEREAS the development of the kind of democratic discipline which prevailed while this local was being organized, when Ford workers stood like a rock in the face of its opposition demands that there be carried out a consolidation of this union, and of each of its building units, behind the elected leadership of the local and of each building unit; and

WHEREAS such a program of consolidation demands a foundation of policy to which the local, the buildings and all members must adhere; then

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Executive Board of Local 600 hereby establishes the following four-point program as the official policy of this board; that the Executive Board recommends to the general council the same four-point program for adoption as the official stand of this local union, and that the Executive Board directs each of its members who is a building chairman to propose the same four points of policy for adoption as the policy of each unit at the next meeting of each unit.

(1) We stand wholeheartedly behind the war program

of the national administration and the United Nations. We will fight all efforts to make this war something less than a democratic people's war. We will support all programs aimed at bringing the speediest possible unconditional surrender of the enemy.

(2) We stand wholeheartedly behind the program and policies of the CIO and the UAW-CIO as laid down in the Boston and Chicago conventions, and as clarified from time to time since then by the executive boards of both because they are the democratic expression of what our national organizations stand for.

(3) We stand wholeheartedly behind the policy of unity of all workers, which is the keystone of the CIO, and we condemn all effort by anybody, within or without the union, to drive a wedge into our ranks between white workers and Negro workers, between Jews and Gentiles, between Catholics and Protestants. Specifically, we condemn all forms of Negro-baiting, Jew-baiting, Catholic-baiting, red-baiting or other kinds of rumor mongering calculated to set workers against workers.

(4) Finally, we stand wholeheartedly behind the proposition that we must fight around the clock, 365 days a year, with an aggressive program of political action aimed at making the inner front strong by the adoption—in city council, state legislature and the national Congress—of the CIO's legislative program, not only because it is a program for the nation—farmers, housewives, businessmen and the members of the fighting forces—and because it is the foundation upon which we can build a post-war world of permanent peace.

A Fighting Congressman Speaks for a Free Italy



Congressman Vito Marcantonio makes a plea for unity for victory before 3,000 members of the CIO United Shoe Workers. L. to R. on the platform, Marcantonio (at microphone), Isadore Rosenberg, Joint Council 13 Manager; Rocco Franceschini, Council Secretary-Treasurer, and Hugo Ciliberti, secretary. Marcantonio urged support of the Free Italy Madison Square Garden Rally next Thursday night.

Shoe Workers Will Flock to Italian Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—The labor-management committee at the Cleveland Works of the Aluminum Company of America announced here today that over 400 workers have registered to donate blood at the Red Cross Blood Donor Station on Labor Day.

Labor Day has been set aside as Aloca Day at Red Cross headquarters. The announcement of the joint union-company committee means that it will meet a full day's quota of 400 pints of blood.

The registered donors have all agreed to go to the Red Cross station after regular working hours.

In addition to this novel means of observing Labor Day, the Aloca management has already agreed to the proposal of Local 755 of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, to install loud speakers in the plant on Monday so that day shift workers may hear the Labor Day address of Philip Murray, CIO president.

To Donate Blood On Labor Day

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Isadore Rosenberg, Council manager, Franceschini, nine business agents and all Council and local officers were officially installed in their posts.

Painters to Give Day's Pay to War Aid

For the third successive year, the 15,000 members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, AFL, in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn have voted to break their rigid five-day rule and work a sixth day, in order to contribute this day's wages to the AFL section

of the New York Labor War Chest—and to the Treasury's Bond Drive. Saturday, Sept. 25, has been set as "Painters Work for Victory Day," according to the announcement by Michael DiSilvestro and Louis Weinstein, chairman and secretary-treasurer of District sec-treas, of District Council No. 9, covering Manhattan and the Bronx.

Boruchowitz \$20,000 Drive To End Oct. 1

The drive for \$20,000 to endow a ward in Leningrad hospital in memory of Joseph Boruchowitz, late rank and file garment workers' leader, will be concluded Oct. 1, Charles Nemeroff, a committee chairman, announced today.

The Boruchowitz Ward Committee, which is composed mainly of members of locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, in which Boruchowitz was an outstanding fighter for years, is fully equipping two rooms in a Soviet hospital where wounded Red Army men will be treated and restored to health and further service against the Axis.

More than \$11,000 has already come in toward the \$20,000 goal and further gifts have been collected and are outstanding, according to Nemeroff. He explained that the rest of the total would be collected in the next three weeks because the general War Chest Drive begins after that, channeling all war gifts in a single fund.

Los Angeles has already sent in more than \$2,500 toward the \$3,000 quota which friends of Boruchowitz set for themselves out there, Nemeroff said, while in San Francisco, committee supporters who pledged \$400 have already raised \$1,000.

New York garment shops whose workers have sent gifts toward the memorial included: Trollman and Maskot, 498 Seventh Ave., J. F. Dittman, 205 W. 39th St., Aaron Goldstein, 530 Seventh Ave., Soler, 501 Seventh Ave., Tanager Coal Co., 257 W. 39th St., Knobby Coal Co., 252 W. 37th St., Welsman and Marcus, 205 W. 39th St., Sloot, 525 Seventh Ave., and Jackson and Landy, 205 W. 39th St.

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Ridegards—X-MX-8...\$2.63
- 3-Musical Comedy
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Kosolovskis & Orch. M-430...\$2.68
- 4-Shostakovitch
PIANO CONCERTO
Ellen Joyce and Halle Orch. M-517...\$3.68
- 5-Prokofiev
CLASSICAL SYMPHONY
Mitropoulos & Minn. Orch. X-188...\$2.63
- 6-Songs of Free Men
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SEE PAGE 7

New York Wins First of Four-Game Series With Washington As Metheny and Johnson Set Pace, Accounting for All Tallies

The New York Yankees yesterday copped the first lap of their drive to tie the all-time record of winning 14 consecutive series, as Hank Borowy shut out the second-place Washington Senators, 4-0. It was Hank's third shut-out of the season, and the Yanks' tenth.

SCORES

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Page 6 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1943

Orangeburg, N. Y., Sept. 7: Fort Dix, N. J., Sept. 8; Fort Monroe and Langley Field, Va., Sept. 9; Camp Patrick Henry at Camp A. P. Hill, Va., Sept. 10; Camp Pendleton and Fort Story, Va., Sept. 11; Fort Eustis, Va., Sept. 14; Camp Lee, Va., Sept. 15; Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Sept. 16; Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa., Sept. 17, and Shenandoe

Significantly, his second hit on Thursday—a healthy wallop into

we've decided to put out a team," extra-curriculum until the war is over. Fordham has been taken over by won.

(Continued from Page 1)

Frank Dutto, president of Bakery Local 1, AFL, and chairman of the Board of Directors of the New

(Continued from Page 1)

12 months since Pearl Harbor, estimates revealed tonight.

—By BILL MARDON:

Yeah. . . . There's more color, drama and pathos to be found in the small fight clubs than you'll ever see in the Garden. And it's all to be had for a cool 55 cents.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Art Today

ART TODAY

The Art Council turns its column over today to the creative workers of the Soviet Union. We offer this as an inspiration to our creative workers in America.

SHOSTAKOVICH—There is a saying, "When the guns roar the muses are silent." This is true in regard to those guns that roar to crush life, joy, happiness and culture. That is the way the guns of darkness, violence and evil roar. We are fighting for the triumph of reason over obscurantism, for the triumph of justice over barbarity. There are no nobler and loftier aims than those which inspire us to struggle against the dark forces of Hitlerism.

In this great patriotic war, our writers, artists and musicians are doing much intense and fruitful work, because in their creative activity they are armed with the most progressive ideas of our epoch. And when our guns roar, our muses sing, with a powerful voice. No one can ever succeed in knocking the pen out of our hands.

GRAPHIC ARTS

PAVEL SOKOLOV-SKALIYA—"In these difficult but heroic days of the great patriotic war, the forces of all the peoples of the Soviet Union are concentrated on the task of combating fascism. Among the art fraternity in Moscow the lead is taken by the 'Windows' Studio, which has reacted the traditions of the 'Windows' of the Civil War. The studio was headed by the poet and artist Vladimir Mayakovsky, who demanded that 'the pen be made the peer of the bayonet.'"

From the first day of the wanton attack of the Hitlerites on our country, Soviet artists began to work for the front. The finest masters of Soviet graphic arts placed their rich experience in painting and drawing and in monumental fresco and decorative work at the service of their country.

Honorable is the task of the artist who helps to defend his country and who, in this intense militant work seeks new paths in the field of art not lower but on the contrary, raising its formal quality. Such artists are creating the art of the future and while reviewing that act reviving the art forms of their country's past.

GEORGI VEYERSKY—Some 90,000 persons used to visit the Hermitage, Leningrad's Great Art Museum, daily. When the war started, the Hermitage halls were deserted, but below in its cellars the bustle of life began. In these bomb shelters safety was afforded to numerous artists, architects and scholars.

During the most trying days of the blockade, when the modern vandals were frenziedly destroying our cultural treasures, the Hermitage proved how genuine was its respect for universal human culture. In these incredibly difficult days two scientific conferences were held on the study of the great Oriental poets, Nizami and Rumi. The conference aroused wide interest in our country.

MUSIC

NIKOLAI MYASKOVSKY—When fascist Germany treacherously attacked my country, the question that confronted me as a Russian was: How can I, a composer, participate in the struggle waged by the Red Army and the people? I told myself that it must be by strenuous creative activity, by producing musical works which would inspire to struggle against the Hitler tyranny.

LYDIA RUSLANOVA—A year and a half ago I wondered whether my art would be appropriate at the front, whether songs would be appreciated there. I felt timid the first time I climbed up on the stage, improvised on a truck, and I was really ill at ease in the gay national costume I usually wear when singing Russian folk songs.

There was an incessant rumbling of artillery fire, which every now and then seemed to be drawing closer. Yet as I sang I gradually began to feel bolder and more confident. I saw stern faces relaxing and eyes sparkling with merriment. I heard cheers and jokes. I went on singing and the accordion sounded louder and more spirited. When I finished, the roar of applause braced me. Again I experienced the familiar elation one feels on the stage when a performance is successful.

It had grown dark. The moon peered out from behind the trees, casting bright pools of light on the clearing where we were holding our concert. Suddenly, in the silence that followed the applause, I heard quick steps. A Red Army man approached and jumping lightly upon the makeshift stage shook my hand.

"Thank you, thank you," he said. "Your songs make us eager to fight. They're like the Russian people in these war times. When we heard you just now, we felt as if we were back home. Our hearts are full to the brim. We want to get into the fight, but don't you stay here too long, or you may get hurt. When we've chased the cursed invaders out of our land, you can welcome us back with a Russian song of victory!"

THEATRE

The great national war has been a test of all Soviet art. The theater created by the Red Army and bound to it by common interests has passed the test. The war inspired the actors with the strongest patriotic feelings; the speeches of Parkhomenko and the monologues of Suvorov ring out on the stage like battle cries.

Although continuing to produce old plays, the Red Army Theatre immediately began to prepare new ones. The essential theme of its production because the reflection of the heroic exploits of the Red Army men, in whose soul blended love for the motherland and hatred for the enemy, joy in living and contempt for death.

The very atmosphere of the Red Army Theatre has undergone a change: the actors are stirred by a great feeling of responsibility to the whole country, which makes them more alert and attentive and more disciplined in their creative work. Plays dealing with the present war are being energetically produced.

The Red Army Theatre is proud of its comrades of the battlefield, and among the artists there is continuous competition for the privilege of going to the front. The close contact of soldiers and commanders with the theatre brigades at the front has had great influence upon the artistic quality of the plays and the creative power of the actors. Their art has become more severe and more virile, more austere and nearer to the life of the Army. And what greater joy for an artist than to know that his work has helped to mobilize the spirit of Soviet citizens for the struggle against the hated enemy; that his art inspires the Red Army in its fight.

LITERATURE

Y. CHERNYAK—In these months of fierce and relentless war with Germany, the Soviet writers' publishing house, known as the Soviet writer, has issued 140 new books, comprising in all over 3,000,000 printed copies. This output has been achieved in spite of all the difficulties created by the unprecedented military exertions of the Soviet country.

LEV OZEROV—Perhaps never have Ukrainian poets worked so fruitfully as during the Patriotic War. In ordinary times our most prolific poets rarely produced more than one column of verse a year. But in 1941 and 1942 a number of poets including Rysky, Bahan, Malynko and others produced three volumes each, in addition to their contributions to the radio and front newspapers.

There is neither despondency or despair in these voices. They are filled with hope, belief and vitality. They are proud that this creative work is understood and accepted as an important contribution towards winning the war.

We can learn from this.

ART COUNCIL

THERE ARE A DOZEN FREE GIFTS FOR "CIRCULATION BOOSTERS" SEE THE WORKER TOMORROW

Book News

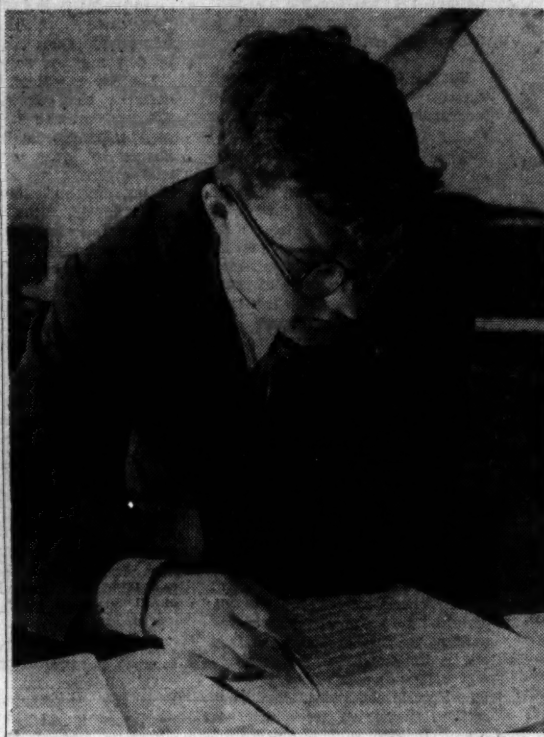
"In Time of Harvest" previously announced as "Bean Harvest," the novel by John L. Sinclair (Macmillan), is the story of the "nesters" (homesteaders) in the great bean-growing country of New Mexico. The novel is the result of fourteen years of work on the ranches of New Mexico, during which Mr. Sinclair became interested in these little known and highly colorful Americans.

Rei Ottley's "New World A-Comin'," a book which throws fresh light on the riots in Harlem, Detroit, Beaumont, and Los Angeles, went into its second large printing on the day of publication, according to Houghton Mifflin Company, who have the book one of their Life-in-America awards.

Soviet Art Is Dedicated to the War



Red Cross and Crescent nurses of the Soviet Union go into the zone of fire with the Red Army.



Above: A meeting of Mikhail Sholokhov (left) and Ilya Ehrenburg, renowned Soviet authors. Left: Dmitri Shostakovich. The Art Today Column is turned over to Soviet artists.

Milton Caniff's Terry and the Pirates Is on the Air Over the Blue Network

Milton Caniff, creator of the comic strip from which the Blue Network's "Terry and the Pirates" was derived, gave the series a militantly democratic tint from the start.

Thus, instead of fighting imaginary "menaces," the heroes of "Terry

and the Pirates" broadcast Monday through Friday at 6 P.M. EWT, have always fought those who would destroy democracy. As the entire world took up the cudgels in the same struggle, it was only logical that the Blue series assumed greater importance with the listening public.

Actually, however, two salient factors are responsible in a large measure for the ever-increasing popularity of "Terry and the Pirates." These factors are, (a) the program's real-life orientation of the world picture; (b) the popularity achieved by Lieutenant Colonel Philip Cochran, the living hero who serves as the model for "Flip Corkin" daredevil pilot featured on the show.

As it happened, Lt. Col. Cochran himself entered the war as a fighting pilot, adding to the appeal of the program. In North Africa, he became the leader of a P-40 fighting group which engaged in hit-and-run aerial warfare. His most noted one-man exploit was the raid he made on the German headquarters at Kairouan in Tunisia. Cochran flew over the building at roof-top level and dropped his bomb. The explosion wrecked his plane, but he emerged unscathed. He returned from North Africa with five medals and eleven citations.

The newly returned "Terry and the Pirates" show on the BLUE has a new locale—Assam, a small country near China. Assam can be used as a base of supplies and flying expeditions to help Jap-infested China, so it is natural that "Flip" and "Terry" should beat a path in that direction.

Eileen Farrell, soprano, sings a varied program of music by Bach, Wagner, Pritini and others when she appears as soloist with the Columbia Concert Orchestra. The gifted young soprano offers "E. Bu Bel Mir" by Bach, the "Prayer from Spontini's 'La Vestale,'" "I Me, Oh Blue, Blue Sky" by Gounod, Wagner's "Im Terribel" "Virgin's Lullaby" by Reger and "Allah's Holiday" from "Katink" by Pritini. Howard Barlow conducts the orchestra.

OUR CITY STATION—WNYC
8:00—Review of the News
8:15—The Want Ad Column of the Air
8:20—Morning Serenade
8:45—News of the Day
8:55—Around New York Today
9:00—Masterwork Hour
9:00—Save, Salvage and Survive
9:30—Fritz Lang's Music Album
10:00—Our Matinee
11:00—News Reports
11:15—Musical Souvenirs
11:30—Police Dept. Health
12:00—Music at Work
1:00—Missing Persons Alarms
1:05—Police Dept. Safety Program
1:30—Pages of Melody
2:00—News Reports
2:05—The Opera Matinee
4:00—Four Strings at Four
4:30—Police at the PAL
5:00—Musicals
5:30—Victory Concert
6:00—News Reports
7:00—Masterwork Hour
8:00—Last We Forgive
8:15—Famous Songs Series
8:45—News and Nation Report
10:00—Sign Off

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THEATRE

Boojum, Keep Away From My Door

By C. E. Dexter

THE SNARK WAS A BOOJUM, a comedy by Owen Davis, from the novel by Richard Shattuck. Staged by Alexander Kirkland, setting by Frederick Fox, costumes by Michael Paul. Presented by Alex Yohel in association with Jay Pagan, at the 48th Street Theatre, on Sept. 2, 1943.

To the list of mysteries of the modern world—such as "Who killed Lizzie Borden's pa and ma?"—must be added "Who killed 'The Snark and the Boojum?'" For the novel from which Owen Davis adapted the play, which closes tonight at the 48th Street Theatre after a run of five performances, is an amusing novel.

And the characters, setting and plot—such as it is—should be amusing on the stage.

But they just aren't.

Lewis Carroll, you recall, wrote nonsense about a snark and a boojum. The play should have been delightfully nonsensical, about a will, a maniac, two expectant mothers and their silly husbands, one unmarried expectant husband, a widow who carries her late spouse's ashes around in a brief case, a maiden aunt who lives on carrots, a drunken adolescent, and two lovers.

What seems to have happened to this wild idea—which a great many experienced theatrical craftsmen said couldn't miss on Broadway—is that Mr. Yohel's production, Mr. Davis's adaptation and Mr. Kirkland's direction are all, all wrong. Mr. Davis has been heavy-handed with his comedy—where lightness was needed. Mr. Kirkland never seems to have been able to blend the irrelevant scenes together. And Mr. Yohel's choice of adapter, director—and also cast—was not too good. A great many scenes are miffed by sloppy playing. When it's all over, the only two persons in the cast who come off at all well are Catherine Willard as the nutty widow, and Fleming Ward as a, you know, interior decorator.

To paraphrase Lewis Carroll:

"For although common Snarks Do no manner of harm Yet I feel it my duty to say, Keep away from this Boojum." The Critic broke off in alarm. For the audience faints away.

When "Blithe Spirit" returns on Labor Day, Sept. 6th, for a four-week engagement it will occupy its original stage, at the Morocco Theatre. It first opened there on Nov. 5th, 1941, and on the following May 18 crossed the street to the Booth to reach a run of 83 weeks. Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Mildred Natwick and Halla Stoddard are the stars of Noel Coward's prize comedy. After its four weeks at the Morocco, John C. Wilson will send

the play on a coast-to-coast tour, opening at the Walnut St. Theatre, Philadelphia on Oct. 4th.

"Angel Street" has announced a special holiday matinee of the Patrick Hamilton drama will be given on Monday, Sept. 6, by which time the most successful psychological mystery play in theatrical history will have given its 741st performance. The regular Wednesday matinee will be omitted on Sept. 8.

Films in the Neighborhoods

MANHATTAN

Irving Place Theatre—Now playing the Russian Story, Artistic's 6th Parallel, Chekhov's The Bear, Musical Moments.
RKO Jefferson—Sat. Background to Danger, Price of the Yankees, Sun-Tues, Dole, Aerial Gunner, Wed-Thurs, Heading for God's Country, Captive Wild Women, 5 Vanderville Act, Fri. Sat. Stormy Weather, Bomber's Moon.
Academy of Music—Now playing, The Fallen Sparrow, Adventures of a Rookie, 8th St. Playhouse—Sat-Mon, Background to Danger, Tues-Wed, Somewhere in France.

Gramercy Park Cinema—Sat., Youngest Profession, Sun-Wed, Above Suspicion, What's Bustin' Cousin? Thurs-Sat, Bombardier, Falcon in Danger.
City Newsreel—Now thru Wed. Peter Lorre in M. (The Kidnaper) The Street Scene, Sylvia Sydney.

8th Theatre (19th St. & 3rd Ave.)—Wed-Thurs, Sept. 8, 9, Mission to Moscow, Arcadia Theatre (19th St. & 3rd Ave.)—Mon-Tues, Sept. 6, 7, Mission to Moscow, Gem Theatre (18th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.)—Sat-Sun, Mission to Moscow.
Alpine Theatre (Dickman & Bway)—Sat-Sun, Mission to Moscow, Two Ben-Hurians from Chicago.
Uptown Theatre (179th St. & Bway)—Now playing thru Monday, Mission to Moscow.

BRONX

De Luxe Theatre—Sat-Mon, Coney Island, They Came to Blow Up America, Freeman Theatre—Sat-Mon, Action in the North Atlantic, Prairie Chickens, Little Theatre—Sat-Tues, My Friend Flicka, Two Tickets to London.
Forsythe Theatre—Sun-Tues, Bataan, Stranger in Town.
59th Theatre—Sun-Tues, Crossroads, Right Man.
National Theatre (Wash. Ave. & Prospect Place)—Wed-Thurs, Sept. 8, 9, Mission to Moscow.
Tiffany Theatre—Sun-Mon, The More the Merrier, City Without Men, Allerton Theatre—Mon-Tues, Mission to Moscow.
Laconia Theatre—Sat-Tues, Cabin in the Sky, Pilot No. 5, Wed-Fri, Background to Danger, She Hired the Boss, Wakefield Theatre—Sat-Tues, Background to Danger, She Hired the Boss, Wed-Fri, Kitty Foyle, What's Bustin' Cousin?

MOTION PICTURES

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MISSION MOSCOW

'Hotting Up the Fire'



Invasion of Italy

THE Allied landing on the Italian toe carries the Mediterranean offensive onto the soil of the European mainland. The famed British Eighth Army has the honor of having established the first bridgehead. Our American boys are undoubtedly already participating, and General Eisenhower supervises the whole operation.

Whether the Germans, together with whatever Italian troops may have been convinced to join them, are able to put up more than rearward resistance in the South still remains to be seen. It is certain that they will fight as hard and as long a delaying action as possible to hold back our advance towards the Po Valley and the industrial centers of the North.

The Allied action has been long awaited. It is now nine weeks since the first Sicilian landing, six weeks since the fall of Mussolini and almost three weeks since the taking of Messina. Especially since the fall of Mussolini, revealing the inner rottenness of the fascist structure, direct military blows on the European continent were needed to speed up the surrender of the Badoglio regime.

The present landing will be greeted enthusiastically by all patriots, especially the Italian-Americans, whose Madison Square Garden meeting on Sept. 9 should prove a rallying center not only for support of the invasion but also for the National Front of the people of Italy.

Undoubtedly, the invasion is being welcomed by the Italian people, who see it as a new stimulus of the mass movement to force the capitulation and overthrow of the present Italian regime.

In Churchill's words, the new advance should "hot up" considerably the popular revolt against the pro-Hitler Badoglio government and hasten the knocking of Italy out of the war. It should lead to a new peace surge of the popular liberation movement headed by the National Front of the five anti-fascist parties, which Badoglio together with the German troops are doing their best to suppress.

As General Eisenhower made clear, the new landing is not the second front. It is the further advance of the operation which began with the landing in North Africa and which Churchill characterizes as a "flanking attack." No one, therefore, can say that the fighting in Italy can in any manner of speaking substitute for the second front in the West, which still remains the central imperative of the war.

Besides helping to knock Italy out, the

present invasion does serve to weaken Hitler's Axis in Western Europe, where the main blow must be delivered. As Earl Browder stressed in his speech Thursday we must transform our manner of making war—"peripheral war, the war of limited commitments"—into a full coalition war in union with the Soviet Union directed towards crushing the enemy in the shortest possible time.

By striking the heavy blow across the Channel now we would be hitting at the very core of Axis power and thus hasten the final collapse of the Nazi structure not only in Italy but throughout Europe, at the moment when the Red Army is driving relentlessly towards the West.

The American people welcome the Anglo-American offensive in Italy. They await the extension of our military actions in Burma and the Pacific. We have the armed forces and resources in North Africa, Sicily, the Middle East and India to ensure the successful completion of these important peripheral actions.

But what the American people demand above all else is that simultaneously we now strike from England at the Nazi beast in western Europe.

They expect and demand that there be no further delay in launching the decisive Second Front from the Allied stronghold in Great Britain. For this—the creation of a two-front war against Hitler—is the only way and the shortest way to smash Hitler and the Axis.

Labor and the people will throw their full support behind the Italian offensive and all military actions for the defeat of the Axis. At the same time, they will not let down for a moment in their insistence that the Western Front be opened immediately, as the only way to shorten the war against the whole Axis and to strengthen the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition for a speedy victory and for the post-war.

Browder's Vital Words

WE ARE happy to be able to announce that Earl Browder's magnificent and meaningful address at Manhattan Center Thursday night will be immediately distributed to every corner of America. It is now being printed in penny pamphlet form, and will be issued in larger numbers than any other like pamphlet.

The Quebec Conference and the Future of the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition, which is the subject of this address, is a matter of vital concern to every American man and woman. As Browder emphasized at the conclusion of his address, what we do now is of the utmost importance to the winning of the second front, the shortening of the war thereby and the cementing of the coalition. "We should all understand," he said, "that we are all taking part in this decision—by what we do and say, by our passivity leaving the decision to others."

Every one who heard the Browder address, or who will read it in tomorrow's issue of *The Worker*, will agree that it is of the utmost urgency that this message to the American people be spread far and wide. We hope to hear that there has been such a rapid response to the necessity for speeding the sale of this pamphlet that the distribution will break all records.

Isolationism and Imperialism

By William Z. Foster

A current harmful political confusionism is to classify such men as Hoover, Lindbergh, Hearst, McCormick, Taft, Wheeler, Vandenberg, Coughlin et al, as isolationists, either in the past or present tense. They are most decidedly nothing of the kind; but on the contrary, are mouthpieces of the most rampant American imperialism. They represent the same reactionary strain of the capitalist class which in Germany produced fascism and that country's ruthless drive for world conquest. If given an opportunity, the pseudo-isolationists would try the same thing in the United States.

There have long been, of course, (and still are to a lesser extent) huge numbers of isolationists in the United States, but the gentlemen listed above are not of them. Through the years vast masses of the American people have nursed the pacifist illusion that our country, because of the two broad oceans washing its east and west coasts and because of the absence of rival great powers in this hemisphere, could go on indefinitely living its own life, eschewing entangling alliances, trading peacefully with the rest of the world, without fear of any potential invader. Farmers, city middle-class and workers in large numbers have shared this traditional isolationist illusion, and they have had many honest spokesmen, of whom the late Robert M. La Follette was the most outstanding recent example.

If the most rabid American imperialists have adopted an isolationist propaganda, it is because they have been able to make very effective use of the isolationist illusions of the masses. In the days following the first world war, for example, when the question of preventing future wars through the League of Nations was being decided, the American imperialists, feeling strong enough to go it alone in the world against any and all rival powers, rejected the League and, by skillfully playing upon prevalent mass isolationist sentiment, succeeded in keeping the United States out of that body, thereby sentencing it to death.

Again, during the late 1930's, in the great fight led by the U.S.S.R. to line up the democratic powers of the world in a bloc for collective security against the fascist menace, once more the American imperialists, who in the meantime had themselves grown fascist-minded, would have nothing to do with collective security. What they wanted was what the British imperialists also wanted—to have fascist Germany smash the Soviet Union. Hence, sounding their isolationist shibboleths of "minding our own business" and "no entangling alliances," they once more mobilized successfully enough masses to keep the United States out of the projected international peace front. In consequence, World War II broke out.

Finally, as the war configuration spread, eventually engulfing the U.S.S.R., and when obviously the United States had to side with the world democratic forces or face the gravest danger of conquest by the Axis, the fascist-minded imperialists redoubled their isolationist cries. They sought a reactionary

victory. In the war that would smash the U.S.S.R., they wanted the United States to come to an understanding with the victorious Hitler, and in the world chaos following the war, to grab up the pieces of the broken British Empire and also to establish a strong American imperialist hegemony over the entire Western Hemisphere.

This was the only thinly-disguised program of the fascist-saturated America First Committee, which was typified by the vicious anti-Sovietism of Hearst, the violent anti-Britishism of Coughlin, the reactionary Pan-Americanism of Lindbergh (who challenged Canada's right to enter into the war without first asking the United States' consent). And the central slogans of these chauvinistic reactionaries for the accomplishment of their grandiose imperialist schemes was the isolationist watchword: that we would be safe if we remained in our own backyards.

Millions of honest, democratic, peace-loving American people have fallen victims to this pseudo-isolationist propaganda, when the sudden Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor shattered the whole isolationist illusion and plunged the United States, willy nilly, into the war. Like a thunderbolt, the American people realized that the two bordering oceans were no real protection and that our country was exposed to an acute danger of invasion. In this bankruptcy of isolationism, the imperialist, fascist America First Committee had to fold up and go out of business.

But the imperialists were not yet through with exploiting American isolationist sentiments for their own purposes. They know full well that, although the American people, in overwhelming majority, have become convinced they must fight the war through to victory and then join some form of international organization of states to prevent a new war, they are still afflicted with numerous hang-overs of isolationism, including anti-British sentiments, suspicions towards the U.S.S.R., fear of "entangling alliances," etc. So the ultra-imperialists simply revamped their pre-Pearl Harbor tactics and, with their "new isolationism" are playing upon the lingering isolationist remnants among the masses in order to drive wedges between the United States and its allies, to prevent the establishment of a second front, to bring the war to a stalemate and eventually to achieve a peace that will save Hitlerism, or as much of it as possible.

The American capitalist class is divided into two major sections regarding its foreign policy. Neither one is isolationist in the sense of our attempting to hole up and ignore world conditions. That great section, spokesmen for which are Roosevelt, Wilkie, Wallace, Welles, etc., recognizes the menace of fascism and imperialism and is determined to carry the war through to victory and to become part of a post-war collective security system.

The other section of the capitalists, voices of which are such people as Hearst, Hoover, Wheeler and Taft, is resolved to press forward, with fascist zeal, its imperialist line for the United States to grab what it can, regardless of the interests of weaker nations and to end a new world peace. These "new isolationists" seize upon every opportunity to exploit the lingering isolationist moods and fears among the masses, precisely to prevent, so far as they can, both

present-day and future cooperation between the democratic peoples. To obscure the true meaning of this destructive program, the rabid imperialists, bearing in mind the growing bankruptcy of isolationism among the masses, hide behind tongue-in-cheek endorsements of the war and of post-war collaboration among the United Nations.

Although the Hoover-Hearst-Wheeler type of defeatists and reactionaries are compelled thus to tip their hats to the generally recognized need for joint action among our allies, now and in the post-war period, they are no less imperialist than the more outspoken pre-Pearl Harbor demagogues, Lindbergh and Coughlin. Thus, Colonel McCormick of the Chicago Tribune, with a bull-in-the-china-shop frankness, exposed their true line when he called recently for the incorporation of Scotland, Canada, New Zealand and Australia into the American union as states.

Clare Boothe Luce, in her madcap speech in Congress, also voiced it when she denounced the Roosevelt international program as "globalism" and insisted upon American post-war air supremacy. And so do Mr. Ziff, the aeronautical writer, and Mr. Kelland, Republican National Committee member, who outlined grandiose schemes whereby the United States, in the hypocritical name of self-defense, would control air and naval bases ringing the American Hemisphere and ranging from Dakar to the Far East, would "turn the Pacific Ocean into an American lake," and thereby dominate the world.

The Hoover-Hearst-McCormick defeatist bloc, phony "new isolationists," constitute a grave danger, nationally and internationally. Backed by great capitalist industrial organizations and newspaper chains, and exploiting the people's economic difficulties and playing upon isolationist remnants among the masses, they are strong enough to dominate both houses of Congress. They are slowing up our national war effort, crippling our military strategy, distorting our foreign diplomacy, sabotaging the whole fight of the United Nations.

In the 1944 elections they hope to seize full control of the United States and to launch forward on their fascist-like policies of domestic reaction and foreign aggrandizement. They realize that the United States will almost certainly come out of this war with the biggest Navy, air fleet and merchant marine in the world, and also with a huge army. Could they secure direction over these tremendous forces, then, in the spirit of Hitlerism, they would try their utmost to plunge our country into a wild attempt at world domination.

This situation makes it imperative that the American trade union movement mobilize all its forces politically, together with other win-the-war elements, to defeat the menacing defeatist phony isolationist bloc. One of the most important aspects of this vital task is for labor to begin to cleanse its own ranks of traditional isolationist illusions by lining up its forces internationally with the British, Soviet, Latin American and other United Nations trade unions. This is an essential part of the great problem of uniting the peoples of the world against reaction. The fate of American democracy, the outcome of the war and the shape of the future peace, depend directly upon the extent to which American organized labor understands and fulfills its political tasks at this critical period in the war and in world history.

America's Youth in War Industry

By Sinch O'Hair

President Roosevelt said in his May Day proclamation: "I call upon the people in each of our communities to renew their efforts to promote the health of children in wartime and to take special measures in behalf of those boys and girls of high school age who are combining school with part-time jobs, working during summer or entering full-time employment, in order that their safety, health and normal growth may be assured."

The President's statement keenly recognizes a wartime problem that is unprecedented in our country. Its significance to our nation at war is buttressed by the following figures released by the Department of Labor: that two million youths between the ages of 14 and 17 are employed in industry today.

The reason for this migration into industry can be seen easily in the need that exists for manpower in war production. A strong patriotic motive, a healthy desire to help our country defeat the fascist enemy, predominates in the minds of these young workers. Then, too, these young workers have the responsibility of becoming breadwinners in families whose incomes have suffered because the oldest sons have entered the armed forces.

One of the most important problems that trade unionists must pay attention to is that a substantial portion of these youths are in Junior High Schools and High Schools and are attempting to combine their school studies with work on the production line. The amazing thing is that these youths were able to attend to their studies while employed, when the fact is

taken into account that 30 to 45 per cent of the total student bodies in the war industrial areas were reported as being employed. This was because night work was the general rule for them and not the exception. They are not all part-timers, for official sources point out that large numbers of these young workers put in a forty hour week.

Trade unions must play a more vigorous role in assisting these youths to solve their problems. Discussions in various states indicate a step in the right direction. New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin authorities are working out some adjustments in school hours. For example, keeping schools open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., so that youth can go to school four hours and work four hours, plus 8 hours work on Saturdays.

TRADE UNION ROLE Unless such steps are immediately planned for the coming autumn, in adjusting school hours, not only will the health of the young workers be impaired, but their productive capacity will be seriously lowered.

Thousands of these youth are members of trade unions and specific attention must be given them in guarding their health and interests. Being more conscientious to their problems will make them understand more clearly the role of the trade unions, as well as training them to become devoted union members and play an important role as citizens of our country.

A serious impediment in protecting the welfare of the young workers is the consideration given to the Senate by the House last June for a proposed cut of \$53,000 in the administration of the child labor

provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. This committee has done excellent work and has already suffered a number of cuts in its budget. Refusing this money means that the committee will be handicapped in sending inspectors to seek out violators of the law. It is the task of labor and youth organizations to see that the work of this committee be upheld and sufficient funds should be appropriated to assure its future work.

The following measures are among the many to help solve this problem: that Child Labor Laws in all states be enforced; laws permitting gainful work part time or full time, by youth under 14 must be strictly enforced, with heavy fines and penalties for violators; youth of 14 and 15 to be employed only when qualified older workers are not available, and not to be employed in manufacturing or mining industries; youth under 18 to be employed in work to suit their age and health, and not to be employed in hazardous or unhealthy work; no night shift; special protection be given working girls.

Trade unions and youth organizations should carefully study the proposals of the War Manpower Commission on youth policy. This program contains many fine provisions safeguarding the health and interests of these working youth. Labor should insist that machinery be set up by this agency to enforce these provisions in the various areas. Shop stewards and shop committeemen should be aware of the problems pertaining to these young workers so that where they find violations to exist—they will become agents in correcting them.

Party Education

We usually speak of two fronts of labor struggle, the economic and political. We are likely to forget, however, the third front—the educational front. At the very inception of the working class and the birth of the organized labor movement, Marx and Engels, founders of scientific socialism, stressed the role of education. Thus Engels, in his classic "Peasant War in Germany," written in 1850, spoke of the three fronts of labor struggles, economic, political AND educational. For the past 20 years there existed and grew in strength an important institution on the educational front of labor—the New York Workers' School.

This month the school will celebrate its 20th anniversary of continuous and fruitful labor. Its anniversary coincides with a most important stage in the evolution of the American labor movement. For the fulfillment of its great role in the war, for labor ever more to become identified with the interests of the entire nation, its political role and energies must be exerted to the maximum. The educational front, therefore, must gain in stature with the other two fronts of labor, for on that depends as well the growth of political consciousness and the utilization of the full strength of the organized labor movement.

The outstanding contribution of the Workers' School has been its training of leader personnel, of cadres for the organized labor movement. The growth of the labor movement in size and particularly in political responsibility calls for rapid training of labor personnel. Nor should we forget that there has been a tremendous influx of new strata of the population into war industries. In many sections of the country there is coming into existence a new working class. The training of these new workers in the spirit of the American labor movement and working class ideology depends first of all on the training of labor personnel. With the emergence of industrial unions there appeared in the very heart of production, amidst the workers, the shop steward, who is the most important link between the workers and the trade union leadership. The shop steward gives living testimony to the great inherent vitality, efficiency and intelligence of the American worker. What he needs for leadership is education and more education. The problem of educating the new strata of workers, as well as the training of the working class cadres, enhances the role of the Workers' School on the occasion of its 20th Anniversary. Drawing upon its own rich experiences of labor education, the Workers' School will undoubtedly adjust its program and activities, politically and pedagogically to the present-day needs of the labor movement.

What has sustained the Workers' School, given its vitality and continuity? It is the fact that it has been a Marxist school. At the time it was founded, in 1923, there was no organized Marxist-Leninist education in the United States. Since its foundation, the School has pioneered in the Marxist-Leninist study and thought. Today, the very richness of events has brought to the fore the discussions of problems such as Imperialism, the National Colonial Question, Monopoly and Fascism and the might of the Red Army because of the Socialist character of the Soviet State. The educational, theoretical contributions of the Workers' School, since its foundation, have helped in enriching the thinking of the active sections of public opinion and labor on the very issues which are decisive today in the struggle for victory—the nature of fascism and the role of the working class, and that of the Communist Party.

Thomas Carlyle, the British bourgeois philosopher of the 19th century called political economy a "dismal science." In the Workers' School, as a Marxist school, it has been a living science. It was the study of Marxian economics which has helped to understand the nature of the big economic crisis in 1929. It was the study of Lenin's Imperialism which has helped to understand the drive of the Axis for world conquest and the rise of fascism. The underlying motivation of all study was the inseparable connection between theory and practice. It is this fact which gave true Marxist strength to the school; it also enabled it to become an ideological forum to give battle to Trotskyism, social democracy and to liberal-anarchism, to all pseudo-Marxian theories reflecting the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology.

In the recent period the Workers' School has, on the basis of Browder's Marxist teachings on American history, made headway in the study of American history and that of the history of the American labor movement. Its present anniversary will undoubtedly serve to strengthen the Marxist character of the School by making the very foundation of the School the studies of American History and the present-day social-political problems of labor in our peoples' war for national liberation. It can, as in the case of the Jeffersonian bi-centennial, become a great forum in the pioneering and the study of American history. As a Marxist School, it can draw upon the rich and scientific, cultural heritage of American thought, related to the accumulated experiences of mankind and the international labor movement.

The very growth of the political-social responsibilities of labor require greater cultural attainment and activities in its part. The Workers' School can become an important cultural and ideological institution, helping to deepen the thinking and creativeness of American labor.

The Workers' School, on its 20th anniversary, will go forward, by shedding those limitations growing out of its earlier years of existence, and attuning itself to the present-day needs of labor and the nation.

Quality of thinking, quality of mind—these are the distinguishing features of the Marxist dialectical training of the Workers' School. The School retained vitality, could serve the working class at every crucial stage of development because its program, as well as the faculty, based itself on the Marxist method: "The dialectical method regards as important primarily not that which at the given moment seems to be durable and yet is already beginning to die away, but that which is arising and developing, even though at the given moment it may appear to be not durable, for the dialectical method considers inevitable only that which is arising and developing." (Leninism, Selected Writings, p. 408, by Stalin.)

Now more than ever, when the practice of human activity is so rich, when the conscious exertion and intervention of labor is so essential in influencing the course of events, there is the need of the greatest unity between theory and practice. Now more than ever the Workers' School will base itself on the principle which guided its 20 years of fruitful and creative existence—the principle of unity of theory and practice.

"Marxist-Leninist theory is overcoming that longstanding split between thought and action, between theory and practice, which is one of the chief characteristics of bourgeois society. . . . Only Marxism-Leninism again restores the human mind to its throne, creates a unified individual and unified society. . . ." (Theory as a Guide to Action, by Earl Browder.)

—SINCH O'HAIR

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